

RESIDENCE OF
MAJ. & MRS. S. JOSEPH WINSLOW JR

Documents submitted in support of
VDHR Preliminary Information Form
For property located at:

2620 US HWY 340 N
LURAY VA 22835

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 069-0050

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

My wife and I bought this property in 2016 and are in the process of restoring it. We intend to restore the home to the grandeur it most certainly possessed as it witnessed the monumental events that shaped the Country and the surrounding county. We are honored to be the custodians of this significant and majestic piece of Virginia's history.

Before we begin this work, we'd like to identify and document the history of the property and it's unique cultural and architectural attributes. We feel that through pursuing this certification and working with the professionals in your organization, we can return one of the jewels of Page County to it's historic and dramatic splendor.

Per Mr. Quatro, this property was visited by a regional representative of DHR in September of 1971. The inspector filled out a form on what he referred to as the "Pass Run House," which is in your inventory under the DHR ID number of 069-0050. It merely notes the location of the house (on the east side of Route 340, south of Pass Run, in the crossroads hamlet of Springfield).

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes ☐ No ☒

1. General Property Information

Property name: *Winslow Residence*
Property address: *2620 US Hwy 340 N.*
City or Town: *Luray, Virginia*
Zip code: *22835*

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: *Luray, Page County, Virginia*

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 5.119

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Town ☐ Village ☐ Hamlet ☐ Rural ☒

Briefly describe the property's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

This home is a very well-preserved brick mansion in Luray, Virginia, whose architecture and setting directly reflect the civic and personal contributions of several notable founding members of the City of Luray and Page County in the mid-nineteenth century. The unique geographic placement of this home builds upon a location that has been a center of familial and commercial activities for centuries, among them, native Americans, European settlers, farmers and soldiers.

This property once formed the northern commercial gateway to the town of Luray as settlers, Union and Confederate soldiers, farmers, and business people traveled south from Front Royal and beyond. The house and grounds, which originally comprised close to 800 acres, are located directly on the south bank of Pass Run and the corner of Kimball Road and Hwy 340 in Luray, Virginia.

A densely wooded property, the home forms the nexus of what used to be a functioning hardwood stand, commercial mill, and working farm. The local hardwoods provided material for the construction of the home. Other trees and shrubbery including walnut, rhododendron, holly, beech, elm, evergreen, pine, and apple orchards grow on the grounds. A flower and vegetable garden, and vineyard (vineyard now decrepit) is located at the southern end of the property behind the house.

This working property provided grain processing services through the commercial mill on the property, known as Hope Mill, as well as grain and beef products for the newly founded town of Luray, Virginia. The mill is gone now, but the foundations and raceway are still clearly visible adjacent to the river. The location of the mill is now located on land no longer part of the original farm. The property used to hold a spring house, a summer vegetable cellar, and a large agricultural barn. It is now comprised of the main home, a meat house, a summer kitchen, a shed for livestock and poultry, and a two-car garage.

Sitting just below the top of a gentle rise from the river-bank, the house is centrally located so that the land sloped down from the front and sides, with the area behind the home forming a space for the meat-house, summer kitchen, small apple orchard, grape vineyard, livestock shed, gardens, and several small paddocks for animals and livestock.. There are two original sub-surface cisterns, a well, and what appear to be a concrete foundation for some type of tank.

Adjacent to the home and located on the banks of Pass Run, where the original Luray-Front Royal turnpike bridge is located, is a General Store/Post Office built by Joseph R. Almond. Mr. Almond, like his father, ran the operation and served as Springfield District's first postmaster.

Please refer to the Plan Views in the back of this book for full structural and agricultural layouts.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Greek Revival

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here:
The design of this structure may have been influenced by carpenter who constructed Mr. Peter Borst's Aventine Hall

If the builder is known, please list here: unknown at present
Date of construction (can be approximate): 1853

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire property, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the architectural style, materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions, remodelings, or other alterations.

Originally built in 1853, this 3 story Greek Revival home was built on property owned by William Roe Almond on what was known as "Hope Mills", a 800+ acre homestead he owned that supplied grain processing services at a mill which was located on Pass Run. It is set among the rolling farmlands of the Springfield District near the Shenandoah River in Page County. The home was built by his son, Joseph Rhodes Almonds in 1853. Both of the men connected to a house of this stature, did, as expected, directly and substantially impact the cultural and commercial foundation of Page County and the town of Luray as civic leaders, public servants, and private businessmen.

This house is a classic Greek Revival manor home found in so many of the rural areas of the country constructed at the time. Direct references in scale, construction and architectural detail can be found in "The Practical house Carpenter; The Builder Guide", by Asher Benjamin, and "The Modern Builder's Guide; the Beauties of Modern Architecture", by Minard Lafever. Both authors substantially influenced the prevailing approach to the construction of similar fine rural homes across the eastern seaboard in the mid to late 1800's.

This home is very large by early nineteenth century rural Virginia standards. The mansion is three stories high with a shallow hip roof and rectangular cupola. A total of 4 interior chimneys (four in the main block) rise above the roof. This home is essentially a "four-over-four" with center hall. The rooms of the block form a total of twelve spacious rooms in the building. The house features an english basement which houses the kitchen, a bedroom for servants, and two utility rooms. There are three exits on the lower level, one of which exits under the main front porch for discreet access to the kitchen and quarters.

Despite a very small addition of a bathroom on the west side, no exterior alterations have altered the original design of home and have left the building and its dimensions almost completely intact.

Built on a rubble limestone foundation which supports 4 massive chimneys, the home has a symmetrical, hipped roof which originally incorporated a taller copola similar in design and scale (decorative pilasters and four pedimented gables) to the Page County Courthouse and Aventine Hall in the city of Luray. The design would likely match that architectural style as William Almond was one of the first city commissioners and an investor and "plank owner" of the city hall. The cupola now resides under the existing roof after the overall roof height was raised as a result of a fire in the attic in the late 1800's. What remains of the cupola pierces the center of the roof and is evidence by the entirety of the cupola's roof and side walls rising approx. 3 feet from the top of the hipped roofline. The rectangular cupola is encircled with a band of single-pane lights that provide natural light for the attic and interior upper stairway.

The roof is currently a raised rib metal roof, but most certainly began it's life as a shingled slate roof as evidenced by the innumerable fragments of slate shingles found around the base of the foundation.

Past historic use includes the use of this and surrounding property by native Americans. Accounts of habitation and the contemporary excavation of those sites is described as follows in a regionally produced history of the area:

"On the farm of Henry Brumback three and one-half miles north of Luray, near the bank of Pass Run, just above its confluence with Hawksbill Creek is a mound three feet high and eighty feet in diameter, but before being cultivated it was eight or nine feet in height." In this mound were found many bones and artifacts, including a long-stemmed pipe. This mound is described at great length. The other mounds in Page County, in which specimens were found, contained mica and gorgets, but Road from the ore bank near Martin Kibler's down Pass Run to intersect the old road above Wm. R. Almond's Mill". (Ref 3).

FAÇADE

The symmetrical facade features 5 large 6/6 windows, a richly decorated cornice and entablature supported by full house height brick pilasters and an elevated entry porch.

The facade is defined by five symmetrically aligned large 6 over 6, double hung windows featuring original, period glass panes. All the windows rest on solid walnut lug sills and are framed by linearly carved casings on the sides and top of each window. Louvered shutters frame all the windows, including the 4/4 windows on the basement floor.

Brick pilasters on all four corners of the home begin at ground level and extend upwards to the bottom of the entablature. These square, simplified doric pilasters with capital, shaft and base are all executed in brick and are uniform across all the exterior walls.

These pilasters are designed to portray their support of a wide cornice line. They support a wide, symmetrical, cornice and entablature that features simple corbels that appear to hang from the soffits. The corbels include carved acorns that appear to “hang” from the “S” shaped corbel.

The fired brick work forming all outside wall is of local origin and is laid as a solid, 12 inch or more thick wall, arranged in a common manner that features no header rows with the exception of a single row just above the rubbled rock foundation. The brick appears to have had a “red wash” and there are still very visible remnants of white penciling on the mortar; the treatment of the brick and mortar is almost exactly identical to the Jeffersonian student rooms at the University of Virginia. There is some brick spalling and mortar deterioration evident in the exterior brickwork in addition to minor sagging and caused by the settling of the foundation.

The windows also frame a large, less than full height entry porch which is sheltered by a low, hipped, metal clad raised rib roof. The entry porch and it’s roof are supported by round prominent columns that support a decorative entablature featuring simple decorative corbels that include carved acorns that appear to “hang” from the “S” shaped corbel. The entablature is supported by 6 substantial Doric, fluted, roman columns with bases and caps. A railing connects each column. The porch encloses a paneled front door which features a full transom light, matching side lights, and a simple decorative crown, supported by two, square, flat, fluted pilasters featuring simplified Corinthian capitals.

The porch features a set of dramatic, railed, stairs that lead to the ground level where an additional set of early concrete stairs formed the top portion of what used to be a formal, decorative walkup from the property driveway which is slightly down the hill. At the driveway’s elevation, a decrepit set of stairs of originally formed the initial and decorative walkway that led one to the front of the house after alighting from their carriage.

An additional note of historical significance on the façade of the house are hand written signatures travelers and or visitors to the property wrote on the mortar adjacent to front and back doors. There are hundreds of signatures and personal messages left by travelers and visitors who stayed in the house. Some of these notes are dated 1905 or earlier. See enclosed photos.

REAR OF HOME

The rear of the home mimics the façade in size, design and proportion. The rear face of the house is defined by five symmetrically aligned large 6 over 6, double hung windows featuring original, period glass panes. All the windows rest on solid walnut lugsills and are framed in by linearly carved sills on the sides and top of each window.

This underlying structure now supports a two-tier porch which forms two galleries overlooking the garden. The first and second levels of this structure are open across the front and sides to the outside. Each level of the porch is supported by doric, roman/tuscan, unfluted columns with doric style bases and capitals. A doorway on each level leads from the center hall landings out onto each porch level. A set of narrow exterior stairs featuring a decorative balustrade connects the upper and lower levels.

As the porch extends from the southern to the western side of home, the first level only of the porch continues to approximately the cent of the home. This westerly portion of the porch (which faces Hwy 340) has since been enclosed by weatherboard to form an additional bathroom on the first floor of the home.

The floors of the garden-facing porch, both upper and lower levels, will require a moderate repair and repainting but are still usable as of this date.

INTERIOR

The interior throughout is almost unchanged and still retains all the unique architectural and decorative elements that were part of the original home. This beautiful interior features a grand staircase, original wood trim and finishes, period floors, original doors with all hardware, and massive, brick fireplaces with original mantels.

An open well, single-flight stair that is finished in native walnut rises from a center hall that bisects the house on the first and second floors from front to rear. The stairs rise from the front of the center hall to the second floor. The open-string stair is very delicate, is designed with two slender square spindles per tread, and is crafted entirely of native walnut. The stairway and it's decorative elements all originate from wood found on the property.

The interior decorative details of the home are crafted from black walnut wood. These details, and the floors of the same material, are all still in existence today and have not been altered or removed. The floors are wide plank, stained rough hewn lumber and are still stained in the cost saving manner as other historic homes in the region where they leave the area under the rug unstained and in it's original finish. The doors and trim that have not been painted white still feature the faux wood grain finish applied by the original craftsmen similar to grained door panels from the 1890 farmhouse on the W.E. Burner Farm (DHR 069-019) near Hamburg.

There is a fireplace in every room, with 8 total fireplaces. These fireplaces feature simple carved wood mantels and the brick aprons that extend into the room. Some of the fire place aprons have been floored over by more recent additions of wood flooring.

Interior walls which share an exterior surface still feature plaster over brick, and the purely interior walls still feature original plaster applied to batten strips mounted on vertical wood strands.

Generous, original baseboards grace almost every room in the house. Constructed of local walnut, these often 12" tall, decoratively carved interior décor elements are found in every room except the basement rooms. All rooms retain the original floorboards, but in some rooms there has been a pine flooring applied over the top of the original.

An upstairs, front facing room has been subdivided and converted into two rooms, one serving as a full bathroom, and the other serving as a closet. The original flooring, ceiling, and fireplace remain.

The interior requires some minor restoration work, particularly regarding ceiling plaster that is cracking and or has been badly repaired in the past as a result of roof leaks. House requires new paint throughout. Kitchen and bathrooms will need updating and improvement. All other rooms need no major restoration and should return to their original splendor with simple plaster repair and floor refinishing. Electrical has been updated recently and a radiator based, oil fired heating system was installed in what we believe was the 1930's.

Briefly describe any outbuildings or secondary resources (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

A full complement of outbuildings and landscaping features are extant; these outbuildings and features complement the manor house.

Meat House. The Meat House is a period correct, pyramidal roof form, functioning meat house and is located behind the main home. This is similar to other DHR listed meat-houses in design and construction in Page County similar to the meat house on the Hershberger-Gander Farm (069-0159) near Hamburg. Located contiguously to the meat house is what appears to be a Summer Kitchen or enslaved persons quarters. Both the meat house and kitchen/wash-house are clad in smooth weatherboard. The meat house is covered by what appears to be a later addition asphalt shingle roof.

Kitchen/Wash-house. The kitchen/wash-house, with an interior single flu, is topped with an old, standing seam, metal roof and is clad in smooth weatherboard.

Entry Drive. Also on the property are contributing locally sourced stone walls and gate pillars constructed with uncut, natural finish walls featuring no courses. There are unique stone walls and landscaping features which have been hand crafted of local stone which date to 1900 and provide many formal entries to the properties along US Hwy 340 and other main roads in Page County. The stones in this wall are “Another common feature of upland farms (where) the many fieldstone piles and stone walls result(ed) from decades of field clearance” and most likely came from the fields of Hope Mills.

Gardens. As noted throughout this report, this is a heavily wooded and agricultural property. Original apple, peach, and other common varieties of annual fruit/vegetables were heavily cultivated. Original orchard trees, remnants of vegetable gardens, and a decrepit vineyard for what appear to be Moscato grapes still remains and occasionally produces a harvest. Please refer to the Agricultural Plan View in this report which details the location and variety of agricultural assets.

Cisterns. There are two sub-surface cisterns that flank the house on the east and west sides. These appear to be stone with a mortared surface, are approx. 15 feet deep, and are now capped with removable concrete caps. These are not in use but still retain several feet of water in them.

Spring House / Vegetable Cellar. This structure is no longer present but subsurface foundations and shallow grade level indentations still remain.

Garage. A two vehicle garage supporting a roof constructed of local timber and clad with uncut, natural finish walls featuring no courses is present and was built contemporaneously with the decorative walls and entry columns on the property. See the Structural Layout Plan included in this application.

Shed. A shed for livestock and poultry, built into the easterly sloping edge of the property, features a mono pitch roof that has been clad in metal. This shed was used simultaneously as a workshop and a small poultry breeding house to support the needs of the family. See the Structural Layout Plan included in this application.

4. Property's History and Significance

In 1812, a prosperous farmer by the name of Mr. William Roe Almond (1787-1862) pioneered the development of the city of Luray and literally helped lay the foundation upon which the city would be built. Mr. W. R. Almond was the son of Edward Almond and was married to Miss Susan Rhodes, daughter of Joseph Rhodes II, and grand-daughter of the Rev. John Rhodes, who was killed by the Indians in 1764. (Ref 3) The Rhodes family are among the very earliest settlers of Page County and the city of Luray.

Soon after purchasing what was originally an 800+ acre tract of land on the north side of Luray which straddled the main southerly approach to the city, Mr. Almond would be one of the first purchasers of property in the newly founded county, and, the town of Luray, buying two plots along the main street.

Mr. Almond also served as one of the first civic leaders of the county and it's noted in local histories that: "Page County was established on March 30, 1831 and the first court was held on May 23, 1831 in the house of John Williams. William R. Almond was one of the justices in that and subsequent sessions for the court". Becoming one of the first justices and commissioners of the city naturally relates to his involvement as an investor, contributing designer, and "plank owner" of the original city hall. In addition to managing his milling, forestry, farming and civic development efforts, Mr. Almond is noted as the Postmaster for "Hope Mills, Page County" which was located in the structure noted in the overhead property view included with this report.

Mr. Almond built a home on the property which is often referred to as "Hope Mills" in "Old Homes of Page County" (pg 189) and administered the estate with the assistance of 12 enslaved persons as a going concern until his death. His original home still exists and is quite close to the home this application concerns.

William R. Almond died in 1862 and his property entered the probate process to be divided among his sons, eventually being deeded to Joseph Rhoades Almond (1821-1891) after court proceedings in a suit involving his brother Joseph W. Almond (1823-98). Described as a merchant mill and 337 acres, son Joseph Almond begins developing this separate parcel and in 1853 he constructs a new home (which is the subject of this report) with timber from the property and with bricks made from local material. The construction of this home and Mr. Almond's subsequent pursuit of commercial and community leadership would substantially build upon his father's early development of the city and surrounding county. The officiating commissioner in the transfer and sale is Peter Borst, notable local attorney, businessman, and builder of "Aventine Hall".

Upon assuming ownership of the property, Joseph R. Almond operates the farm, continues operating the mill, serves as the Springfield District Post Master, and eventually becomes a founding principal in the construction of the "Luray-Front Royal Turnpike" in 1851. This turnpike abutted the property on the west side where the road bed can still be seen to this day. Mr. Almond and his family would witness both Union and Confederate armies march up and down this turnpike as the soldiers sought to secure the "breadbasket" of the Shenandoah Valley, then one of the critical military approaches to Washington DC. Similar to many country mansions in the Shenandoah Valley, it is almost certain that during the Civil War there were numerous occasions of bivouacs and encampments of soldiers of both sides as "in a number of the maneuvers Confederate and Union troops used a series of turnpikes that traversed the county, among them the Blue Ridge Turnpike, the Newmarket and Sperryville Turnpike, and the Luray and Front Royal Turnpike.

On 28 October 1871, J. R. Almond sells the property to Horatio T. Wheat (1808-1870) and Elizabeth Wheat (nee Buracker, 1816-1892). Horatio and Elizabeth married in Page County on the 19th of January, 1837. Horatio was born in Albemarle County, Virginia and died on June 24th, 1870 while occupying the home. The Wheat's son, Charles C., was killed in Page County, somewhere near the New Market Gap, while fighting for the Confederates. The story behind his death is as follows:

"There was firing across the river at the White House between pickets while the Federals were in camp at Hamburg in 1863. The old barn on the hill at the south end of the bridge had a hole in its gable made by a cannon ball, it is said. Charles Wheat, a Confederate soldier, was shot and killed near the intersection by advancing Federals on April 19, 1862, under General Shields."

On 18 September 1877 Elizabeth Wheat (widow) sells the property to Mr. Adonijah Shipe and Mary M. Shipe. Mr. B. F. Greyson, was the officiating commissioner in the transfer of the property. In addition to serving as a Special Commissioner, Mr. Greyson was a leading businessman and jurist in the city of Luray.

On 18 December 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Shipe sell the farm to the Farmers Milling Company which is run by Mr. Middleton Warfield Yates (1843-1922), who originally hails from Rappahannock County, Virginia and who served as a confederate veteran serving during the war with a locally originated, Page County unit, Co. E 35th Virginia Cavalry Battalion. The company Secretary, Dr. Henry Marcellus Keyser, was the partner of Mr. Yates in the purchase. The Keyser Family would go on to build numerous homes across Page County that were recognized by the Page County Historical Resources Report (0134, 047, 048, 0078, and 5015 among others). The Keyser family continued to serve in roles of special trust and confidence in service to the county and be tasked by special commission to serve as Sheriffs and agents of law and order to patrol the county in the years to come.

This period of ownership by the Farmers Milling Company marks the high point of the property's milling operations. Contemporaneous accounts highlighted in Chataigne's Gazette depict the active and vibrant participation in Page County's growth by Hope Mill area merchants, farmers, and civic leaders:

Post Offices

J. R. Almond Hope Mills;

Carpenters and Builders

Keyser, J. R., Hope Mills

Mills--Corn and Flour

Carter, C. W., Hope Mills

Shipe, A., Hope Mills

Principal Farmers

A. J. Keyser, Hope Mills

R. L. Hisey, Hope Mills

Henry Brumback, Hope Mills

Dr. Brumback, Hope Mills

F. J. Kibler, Hope Mills

John A. Brumback, Hope Mills

A. J. Brumback. Hope Mills

General Merchants

Almond, T.M. & D.E. Luray

Mills - Saw

Kibler, John W. Hope Mills

Shipe, A. Hope Mills

Mines – Iron

Randle, A.E. Hope Mills

Justices of Peace

C. M. Keyser, Hope Mills;

General Merchandise

Almond, I. E., & Co., Luray

Keyser, Wm. H., Hope Mills

Mills-Saw

Carter, C. W., Hope Mills

Kibler, John W., Hope Mills

Brumback, D. H., Hope Mills

Brumback, J. B., Hope Mills

Magistrates:

B.F. KEYSER, Hope Mills.

Distillers

Keyser, J.R. Hope Mills

Mills - Corn & Flour

Shipe, A. Hope Mills

Zinkel, C.J. Hope Mills

Millwrights

Fristoe, James H. Hope Mills

Physicians

Brumback, D.H. Hope Mills

Brumback, J.B. Hope Mills

Keyser, J.R. Hope Mills

On the 29th of October 1895, the Farmers Milling Company sells the property to Frank C. Brumback (1858-1913 (spouse Nannie B Brumback, nee Keyser)), who would serve as the last active miller at Hope Mill.

On the 7th of March 1903, Frank C. Brumback sells property to Mrs. Martha A. Kibler (1842-1920). Upon her death she leaves the home and land to her daughters, Mary Elizabeth Kibler (1895-1994) and Martha Kibler (1895-?), who would move into the house and remain there until their deaths. A contemporaneous article regarding the home and environs describes the home at the time as:

"The large brick dwelling at the Pass Run bridge on Route 12was built by Rhoades Almond (the name is spelled Rhodes now).... The postmaster tells us that it is finished inside with walnut, all hand-work; that it contains twelve rooms including the four rooms in the basement; that the rooms are 15 by 12 feet, with a hall eight feet, wide. Rhodes Almond was the son of William Almond and Susan Rhodes, the daughter of Joseph of "Mountain View." Rhodes Almond married a daughter of Reuben Bell, father of Solon P. Bell. They certainly built substantially."

On the 7th of July 1978, Mrs Elizabeth Kibler deeds the home to Frank G. Keihn and spouse Elizabeth Odell Keihn (nee Kibler, mother Mary Brumback, Father Bourbon N. Kibler). This deed transfer begins the “modern era” of this property and the home changes hands only 2 more times prior to it’s current owner.

On the 18th of April 2014, a parcel of approx 2 acres of the original property is gifted by James Keihn to his sister, Samuel Finlay and Susan Finlay (nee Keihn), who build a home slightly down the hill and adjacent to the still extant General Store and Post Office, with her husband and family. This reduces the total size of the parcel upon which this house is located to approx. 5 acres

On the 6th of Sept 2016, Major Stephen J. Winslow Jr and his wife Susan M Winslow (nee Hinett) purchase the home and remaining acreage from James Keihn. The purchase of the home and property represents the return to Page county and Virginia of the Winslows as Maj Winslow’s direct ancestors helped form the foundation of present day Virginia. Our ancestors include Benjamin Winslow (Sr.) born in 1701. Benjamin, a surveyor married to Mary Beverly, lived in Orange County, Virginia, was responsible for drawing one of the first maps of the upper Potomac River in 1736. This map and his experience would lead him to be called to service for Lord Fairfax in 1747, in order to determine the exact borders of Lord Fairfax’s land grant. This line crosses directly through Page County and you can find markers of their progress not far from our new home. Other surveyors appointed to serve the crown were Peter Jefferson, father of President Thomas Jefferson, and Joshua Fry, the commander of the Virginia Militia. After Fry fell from his horse, George Washington succeeded him in command.

Benjamin Winslow Jr. (b. 1725), was a contemporary and neighbor of James Madison. Our family owns a letter written by James Madison before 1793 to his brother Ambrose in which it states: "I send you by Mr. Winslow \$63.16 in gold a payment....," a substantial sum at the time. Benjamin’s son Valentine remained in Orange, VA for his lifetime until he died in 1830, shortly before the construction of this fine home.

Maj and Mrs Winslow intend to restore the home to the grandeur it most certainly possessed as it witnessed the monumental events that shaped the Country and the surrounding county. We are honored to be the custodians of this significant and majestic piece of Virginia’s history.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: X Public\Local _____ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: Maj. Stephen J. Winslow Jr.
organization: _____
street & number: 2620 US Hwy 340, N
city or town: Luray state: VA zip code: 28235
e-mail: Joewinslow@yahoo.com telephone: 469-363-0651

name/title: Mrs. Susan M Winslow
organization: _____
street & number: 2620 US Hwy 340, N
city or town: Luray state: VA zip code: 28235
e-mail: Joewinslow@yahoo.com telephone: 469-363-0651

Legal Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

• • *Signature required for processing all applications.* • •

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: n/a
Daytime Telephone: n/a

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: n/a
organization: n/a
street & number: n/a
city or town: n/a state: n/a zip code: n/a
e-mail: n/a telephone: n/a

6. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

name/title: Steve Burke, Town Manager
locality: Town of Luray
street & number: 45 East Main Street
city or town: Luray state: VA zip code: 22835
telephone: (540) 743-5511

References Used in Compiling this Application

Page County references specific to this application:

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Supporting Documents

Native American Habitation around Subject Property

Citation #1:

"On the farm of Henry Brumback three and one-half miles north of Luray, near the bank of Pass Run, just above its confluence with Hawksbill Creek is a mound three feet high and eighty feet in diameter, but before being cultivated it was eight or nine feet in height." In this mound were found many bones and artifacts, including a long stemmed pipe. This mound is described at great length. The other mounds in Page County, in which specimens were found, contained mica and gorgets, but Road from the ore bank near Martin Kibler's down Pass Run to intersect the old road above Wm. R. Almond's Mill."

Citation #2

"The commission found evidence of a celt factory just above the mouth of Pass Run. Here it is contended was the best possible place to obtain material needed for the manufacture of stone axes. Higher up on the run the boulders were too large but by the time the water did its work from the head of the run to its mouth only the toughest remained and of convenient size for the primitive manufacturer. The extent of manufacture is indicated by numerous rejects representing all stages from that of a few trial blows to nearly finished implements. Broad-pointed instruments were made here, such as celts or axes, rather than sharp-pointed objects. In conclusion the commission stated that no evidence was discovered leading to an older culture or civilization than that which existed here when Jamestown was settled. The finding of objects which could have been obtained only from white traders fixes approximately the date of some burial places. Other burial places lacking such objects show resemblance to the former. Here is an interesting observation made by the report. It reads: "It is worthy of note that many of the pipes and most of the gorgets found in this section, whether in the earth or stone mounds, very closely resemble in style, finish, and material those considered typical of the mound-building tribes of Ohio. It would be of interest to know whether this coincidence is accidental or whether it may result from communication between the different peoples. If the latter, it would have the effect of reducing considerably the length of time that is generally supposed to have elapsed since the construction of the western mounds."

According to this bulletin (No. 23) the following is a list of all the known tribes residing in or resorting to the Valley in 1716-1732 taken from Peyton's History of Augusta County: Shawnee, Tuskarora, Senedo, Catawba, Delaware, Susquehanna, Cinela, Piscataway, Six Nations, Cherokee. (Ref XX)

Luray – Front Royal Turnpike Establishment Act; 1851

CHAP. 136.—An ACT to incorporate the Luray and Front Royal turnpike company.

[Passed March 31, 1851.]

Capital.	1. <i>Be it enacted by the general assembly</i> , That it shall be lawful to open books for receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, to constitute a joint capital stock for constructing a turnpike road from Luray in the county of Page, to Front Royal in the county of Warren. The said books shall be opened at Front Royal, under the superintendence of Thomas F. Buck, John R. Jackson, Robert Turner and John B. Petty, or any three of them; at Luray, under the superintendence of Eli Chad-dock, Wesley Bear, William F. Jones, Andrew Keyser and Joseph Almond, or any three of them, and at Milford in the county of Page, under the superintendence of Zachariah J. Compton, Edward W. Wood, Gibson N. Roy, John F. Keyser and James Stinson, or any three of them, and at such other places, under the superintendence of such other persons as any three of the aforesaid commissioners may appoint.
Route of road. Subscriptions, where and by whom taken.	
Luray and Front Royal turnpike company incor- porated.	2. <i>Be it further enacted</i> , That when two hundred and forty shares of said stock shall have been subscribed, the subscribers, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall be and are hereby incorporated into a company by the name and style of "The Luray and Front Royal Turnpike Company," conformably to the provisions of chapters fifty-seven and sixty-one of the Code of Virginia: <i>Provided</i> , That said company shall not be required to cover or pave their road with gravel or stone, or to make a summer or side road. Said road shall be cleared at least thirty feet wide and shall be constructed at least eighteen feet wide, and its grade shall not exceed four degrees.
Regulations. Road, how con- structed.	
Subscription by state.	3. <i>Be it further enacted</i> , That the Board of public works shall be and are hereby directed to subscribe on behalf of the commonwealth for three-fifths of the capital stock of said company, agreeably to the provisions of chapter sixty-six of the Code of Virginia; and the said board shall borrow the money necessary to pay the said subscription on behalf of the commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of chapter sixty-seven of the Code of Virginia: <i>Provided</i> , That the payments made on account of the commonwealth's subscription shall be made <i>pari passu</i> with those on account of individual subscriptions.
Money to be bor- rowed therefor.	
Cost of road limited.	4. <i>Provided</i> , The cost of constructing said road shall not exceed four hundred dollars per mile.

CHAP. 137.—An ACT authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Front Royal turnpike company.

[Passed February 17, 1851.]

Front Royal turnpike com- pany to increase their capital. Power to erect bridges.	1. <i>Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia</i> , That the Front Royal turnpike company are hereby authorized to increase their capital stock by the additional sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing said turnpike and building a bridge across each of the two branches of the Shenandoah river where said rivers are intersected by the said turnpike company.
Subscription by state.	2. <i>Be it further enacted</i> , That when five hundred dollars have been subscribed to the stock of said company by persons solvent and able to pay, the Board of public works shall subscribe on behalf of the commonwealth seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the said board shall

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continue to subscribe from time to time, and in the same proportion to individual subscriptions, until the whole increase of capital above au-
thorized shall have been made up, or so much thereof as may be neces-
sary for the above-mentioned purposes. The subscriptions on behalf of
the commonwealth shall be paid *pari passu* with individual subscriptions.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful, when the said turn-
pike company shall have completed the two bridges across the said
branches of the Shenandoah river, to demand and receive the following
tolls for passing the same, to wit, such rates as the said company and
the Board of public works may agree upon.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person chargeable with the same
shall refuse and fail to pay to the toll-gatherer tolls at the rates above
specified when demanded, he shall forfeit and pay to the said Front
Royal turnpike company for every such offence, the tolls so demanded
and the further penalty of five dollars, recoverable with costs before any
justice of the peace.

5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Commencement.